

THE

Caledonian

NO. 10,031.

EDINBURGH,

DISTILLERY.

RATHO, DECEMBER 23. 1785.

THE Farmers of this parish having met this day, to consider the low prices of Barley, &c. chose Mr ROBERT KIRKLAND Preses, and came to the following Resolutions, being consistent with their own personal knowledge:

I. That the Distillers in this parish are entirely stopped by some new plans and regulations, whether agreeable to law or not they are not sufficient judges of the Parliamentary statutes to know.

II. To this cause they particularly attribute the late great fall in the price of barley, a commodity on which they must depend, and which, on account of the present stagnation in the sale, they cannot dispose of.

III. Unless some new law or regulation is made, so as to enable the Distillers to go on as they have done from the Union, until within these twelve months past, they are clearly of opinion, that neither they nor their neighbouring farmers in other parishes, can possibly pay their present rents, or fulfil the engagements to their landlords contained in their tacks, which they entered into upon the faith of government's allowing Distillers to go on as usual.

IV. They are convinced, that the running of French brandy and gin at present, is greatly encouraged by the slopping of our stills, and consequently a great loss to the revenue.

From the above considerations they are of opinion, that new laws should be made laying a reasonable duty on each gallon the still contains, allowing stills of a moderate size, as large stills are less beneficial to the country.

Lastly, The meeting hereby appoint Mr Mathew Wilkie their delegate, to meet with the delegates of other parishes or counties; and agree to pay their proportion of the expence necessary to obtain a legal redress of this grievance. And order the above resolutions to be inserted in the Edinburgh newspapers.

ROBT. KIRKLAND, Preses.

COACH HORSES.

TO be SOLD by public auction, at Mr Ramsay's stables, Cowgate Port, on Thursday next the 29th instant, at one o'clock afternoon, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

Three Capital Sealed Black Nag-tailed COACH GELDINGS.—They have been properly phizicked and cleaned; are full of good meat, and in high condition; and are warranted sound and steady, to drive either in town or country.

They will be put up in separate lots, and may be viewed till the time of sale, at Mr Ramsay's stables.

IMPOST.

WHEREAS the Tackman of the City of Edinburgh's Impost on Foreign Wines, &c. understanding that the Grocers, and other Dealers in Foreign Wines, Spirits, &c. in this city, do send large quantities of all kinds of liquors, liable to impost, from their shops and cellars to vintners houses in this city and liberties, without taking out or obtaining impost warrants for the same—That none may pretend ignorance, this NOTICE is hereby given, That every drop of liquor liable to impost, used by vintners or retailers within the old and new extended royalty, must pay impost, whether it be purchased WITHIN OR WITHOUT the city.

And the tack man is determined to put in execution the act of Council made in his favour, in consequence of the late act of Parliament relative to the city's impost, &c.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased JAMES DUNCANSON junior, of Sheriffmuirlands, did, at their last meeting on the 15th current, adjourn that meeting till Thursday the 29th current, in the house of Thomas Pateron, merchant in Stirling, at 12 o'clock noon; of which notice is hereby given.

Not to be repeated.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeeshop, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 26th day of January next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

THAT new-built TENEMENT of LAND,

lying in the middle of Toderick's Wynd, belonging to Alexander Weir painter, consisting of nine dwelling-houses, all well lighted, neatly finished, and very convenient for accommodating small families, renting from three to seven guineas per annum. The Upper Flat consists of a dining room, parlour, two bed-rooms, three bed-closets, kitchen, garrets, and other conveniences; and, upon the top, there is a small Greenhouse, a Grotto, and elegant Octagon, which commands a most agreeable prospect of the mouth of the Firth, North Berwick Law, the Babs, Arthur's Seat, and the country to the south and west.

The progres of wits, which is clear, and articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of Stuart Moodie writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or the proprietor, any person inclining a private bargain may apply.

JUDICIAL SALE

By Adjournment, and Upset Price Reduced.

TO be SOLD within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th day of January 1786, betwixt the hours of five and seven o'clock afternoon.

The Lands of CATLINS and Pertinents, lying in the parish of Drysdale and county of Dumfries.

These lands were formerly exposed to sale at the upset price of £1421. 15s. 10d. 4-12ths, being twenty three years purchase of the free proven rental, including the privilege of purchasing the teinds; but they are now to be exposed at the reduced upset price of £1000.

They hold feu of the Viscount of Stormont, for payment of 10l. 7s. 6d. 4-12ths Sterling of yearly feu duty. They are set in tack at 60l. yearly, and the tenant is obliged to lay 60 bushels of lime upon the lands every year, during the currency of his lease, which expires at Whit-sunday 1789.

The articles of roup and title-deeds are to be seen in the office of Mr Alex. Stevenson, deputy-clerk of session; and persons wanting further information may apply to Alexander Young writer in Edinburgh, agent in the sale, John Aitken junior, writer in Dumfries the factor, or Mungo Dobie writer in Lockerbie.

Sale of Lands in Dumfries-shire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeeshop, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 26th day of January 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

The Lands of HOTTS, BETWIXT-THE-WATERS, FOULTOWN, and others, with the pertinents, which belonged to the deceased Dr George Bell, lying in the parish of Middlebie, and county of Dumfries; the upset-price to be £. 3800.

If no offerers appear for the whole estate, it will be exposed in four Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of BETWIXT-THE-WATERS, and FOULTOWN, on which there is a considerable quantity of valuable old timber, and thriving young plantations, at the upset-price of £. 2000 o o

LOT II. The Lands of HOTTS, and Pertinents, at £. 1050 o o

LOT III. The Lands of WHITTLEEES, at £. 450 o o

LOT IV. The Lands of GILMARTIN, at £. 450 o o

The present rental of this estate is upwards of 150l. Sterling, and will rise at least 25l. yearly, when the tacks expire. The greatest part of the estate is out of lease; and the whole will be so in two or three years.

It is held of a subject-superior for payment of an clutry feu-duty; has a right to the teinds; and the tenants pay all public burdens, except the stipend, which is 3l. 4s. 7d. yearly. The situation of these lands is commodious in every respect, and too well known to require a more particular description.

Alexander Young writer in Edinburgh, James Graham writer in Dumfries, or George Richardson of Pearlbyhall, will give every necessary information that may be required, and will receive offers for a private sale any time before the day of roup.



Mercury

MONDAY, DECEMBER 26. 1785

The following copy of a letter written by VINCENT LUNARDI, Esq; to his Friend GEORGE BIGGIN, Esq; in London, giving him a full account of his last experiment, was, by Mr Lunardi sent to us to be inserted in our paper, and which, we have no doubt, will be acceptable to our readers.

MY DEAR GEORGE,

MONDAY 19th instant, as I acquainted you, was the day fixed for my scission with two balloons, the common one, and another of ten feet diameter intended to be 550 feet higher than the large one which carried me. A rope of that length was to be fixed to it, in order to ascertain the various currents of wind (an experiment very interesting to us aeronauts, though I had not the good fortune to try it.)

The morning was pretty favourable, though interrupted with small rain; and as the day advanced, the weather became very thick and foggy, so that I was obliged to delay my ascension till the day after. It was indeed with very great reluctance that I did make this delay, the men being all under arms in the Castle, and waiting my orders. I resolved, and re-resolved; went backwards and forwards several times; and at last determined to go to General Mackay, in order to have his advice on the subject. I reached his house all wet with the small rain, and intreated him to give me his advice; telling him, that the town was quite full of the most respectable people, but that I was undetermined on account of the haziness of the day, which also threatened considerable rain, and I was sure that I could not be visible for more than two or three minutes at the utmost; and it must be very inconvenient for the ladies to stay so long in an unsheltered place, like that from which I was to ascend. His Excellency, with great candour and sincerity, told me, that it was impossible for him to give me any advice on the subject; so that, after having observed the barometer, and the direction of the wind, which was variable, and the clouds which had become thick and black in the west, with the concurrent sentiments of another officer, I came to a resolution of delaying the experiment to the first day which should prove more favourable. At this time I obtained a promise from his Excellency, that a gun should be fired from the half-moon of the Castle, at ten o'clock in the morning that I intended to ascend, as a certain signal to the public, on which I immediately distributed hand-bills to make my resolutions known.

Between two and three o'clock in the afternoon I attempted to fill the small balloon, which was to be 550 feet above my car, with an apparatus of my own invention, and quite different from any of those ever used since this noble discovery, which I found to answer beyond expectation.

The large balloon was that day kept filled with atmospheric air at the Register-Office, where there was a great concourse of people; and I left there not only my servants, but some gentlemen, friends to my undertaking, in order so learn the opinion of the public on my postponing the day. I have, indeed, the satisfaction to say, that *all the ladies* very much approved of my conduct, and only a very few gentlemen expressed their dissatisfaction; and even this disapprobation of a very few, when reported to me, made me very uneasy, as they had already been witnesses of my former experiment, so that I determined, at all events, to ascend the day following, if the weather should prove fine.

On Tuesday morning, at seven o'clock, my servants acquainted me, that it was a fine morning; on which, without taking any notice of the direction of the wind, I ordered them to carry every thing to Heriot's Garden, and wrote a card to the Governor of the Castle, to favour me with the firing of a gun, and sending the troops to support the civil power, as had already been promised. Lord Elphinstone was indeed surprised at receiving that card, as the wind was too much from the west; and therefore, very obligingly, sent me a message, that he was ready to do every thing in his power to serve me; but that the undertaking was too dangerous. My resolution, however, was unalterable; and his Lordship, at last, did me the honour to acquiesce with my wishes, on which I went to the Garden, to prepare for my ascension.

I began to fill the balloon with half the apparatus, a little after eleven o'clock; and, in ten minutes, the balloon could support itself; but, at this time, there were but a very few people in the Garden. They said, the gun was scarcely heard; and, as the wind was *westerly*, people of sense could not believe that I would venture.

At the desire of several very respectable people, an officer was now dispatched to General Mackay, requesting the favour of ordering another gun to be fired, which his Excellency very readily granted; after which, and the flag being hoisted on the steeple of Heriot's Hospital, I set the rest of the apparatus to work, and people began to assemble in great numbers.

During the process of filling the balloon, I secured several bladders and pieces of cork round the car; and the general question was, Whether I really intended to go up? The answer was, That it was impossible to prevent myself from dropping into the sea; but that I was confident that some boat would take me up.

At ten minutes before one, the balloon being sufficiently inflated, I ordered it to be carried to the south of the area, to give the more satisfaction to the spectators, who at this time were very numerous. I was dressed in the uniform of the Scots Royal Archers, as I told you I had the honour of being made a member.

Five minutes before one, I arose majestically, not so quick as the former time, but yet with a considerable degree of velocity, with the wind at S. W. After having saluted the spectators, I fastened two strings which were left loose, and began to untwist the rope of the little anchor I had with me; and, in three minutes after leaving the ground, I perceived myself perpendicularly over the Forth.

At one o'clock exactly, the balloon turned thrice round upon its axis, and was completely full; the barometer at 21; the thermometer at 38; wind S. W. by W. and I was going

very slow. The scenery beneath me was most delightful; and I now drank a glass of wine and eat some cakes.

At half an hour after one, the balloon continued much in the same state; and the barometer had only fallen to 20. I was going horizontally towards the N. E. and saw a boat rowing towards Musselburgh. I threw down a piece of cake, about half a pound weight; but do not know if it fell into the boat.

Fifty minutes after one, the wind was due W. and I therefore thought proper to attempt landing on the point of Archerfield, and let go my small anchor, about 600 feet below my car, and began to descend; but as I found that I was coming down with too much rapidity, and had no ballast, nor even the big anchor, I was obliged to stop my descent, by shutting the valve, and throwing down a bottle full of water I had with me, when about 2000 feet from the ground, by which means I passed over the point of land, and came again upon the water. At this elevation the thermometer fell to 31.

I fastened my uniform great coat, which I had taken with me, to the upper hoop, to which the basket was appended, as well as my hat, another little coat, and some other things, to prevent their being wetted by my falling into the sea.

It was exactly two o'clock when I began to descend gradually, and at five minutes after I touched the surface of the water, not farther than a mile and a half from the rocks of Fidra and Lamb; but as the wind below was pretty strong, and the balloon acting like a great sail upon my basket, I made way very fast; the water dashing like silver against my breeches and jacket. I turned round, but could see no boat whatever; but when about two miles and a half from the south shore, I could distinguish three ships under sail about Anstruther or Kilrenny, and therefore was not under the least apprehension, especially as my course was towards the island of May and these ships.

The balloon was very much agitated by the wind, and sometimes turned round, so that I was frequently tossed into the water as high as my breast. When about five miles from North Berwick, I perceived a black spot appearing and disappearing, according to the rising and lowering of the waves, directing its course from the Babs; and on paying more attention to it on my rising, I at last saw plainly, that it was a boat; but as I was going with great rapidity, I quickly passed their parallel; and then as the boat had gained the wind, and hoisted sails, as well as made use of their oars, I began to assure myself that they would very quickly reach me, on which I began to wave the flag, as a signal that I had seen them.

The nearer I approached the ocean, the brisker the wind grew; and, as I went at a great rate, I began to be in doubt, whether I should cut away the balloon or not; but at last resolved not to do so; for as it was growing dark, I would, without the balloon, have been too small an object to be seen at any distance, as I was at this time breast-high in the water.

I could now distinguish two ships under sail to North Berwick; the three that I mentioned before on the same point, the Island of May about five miles distant, and another boat coming towards me at an incredible rate. I had lost the anchor, flag and pendant, when the boat I saw at first approached within a gun-shot of me. I prepared a big rope fastened to the upper part of the balloon, and as soon as the boat came up, I gave the end of it to the fishermen, desiring them to make it fast to their boat; but on my going on board, which I could not do by jumping, being very heavy with continuing so long in the water, and my hands very sore, they instantly let it go, and the balloon flew off with such rapidity that I had scarce time to perceive it distinctly till it was out of sight.

I now sat in the boat as well as I could, but my seat was by no means agreeable, the boat, besides my situation in other respects, being full of fish. I enquired of the boatmen if they knew Sir David Kinloch, and told them that I wished to be carried on shore as near his house as possible; but they could give me no information. I then desired them to carry me to North Berwick, but they said it was too far off; though I believe the truth was, they were going to Musselburgh, and did not wish to be taken out of their way.

The King's boat came up immediately after, and the gentlemen very politely invited me on board; but I was obliged to decline this kind offer, in order to shew my gratitude to the people who had taken me up. They set me on shore on Archerfield about five o'clock, and I must confess that I suffered very much all the time I was in the boat. When I came ashore, I found a Mr Nisbet's servant in waiting for me, with whom I set out to his master's house, which is a mile from the sea, and ran thither as fast as I was able, in order to make my blood circulate more freely.

Mr Nisbet had gone to North Berwick to meet me there; and his charming Lady had sent a physician, (Dr. Hamilton) celebrated for his skill in recovering drowned people; had dispatched a servant to another place with spirituous liquors; and had ordered a good fire, with two large blankets before it; and, in short, every thing was ready as if she had been informed before-hand that I was to land there.

I was hardly stripped when Mr Nisbet returned from North Berwick. He could not refrain from personally assisting me to dress; and I think his joy in having me safe at his house was scarce inferior to mine in finding myself in such a comfortable place after such a disagreeable and dangerous situation.

Being now dressed in Mr Nisbet's clothes, quite refreshed, and as well as ever, I went down to dinner; and on seeing Mrs Nisbet, whom I had seen before, but could not recollect where, it all at once came into my mind that she was Mrs Johnston, Governor Johnston's lady. She has the same figure and complexion, but darker eyes and eye-brows. From this lady I learned, that as she perceived me descend on the Archerfield, she had sent her chariot to fetch me to her house; but on seeing me going towards the ocean, and rising and falling with the waves, her anxiety increased beyond measure, and she could not compose her spirits till she saw me. After an excellent dinner, at which they had great pleasure in seeing



me eat so heartily, I was inclined to sleep; but having some good strong tea afterwards, I quickly became active and full of spirits again, and we conversed about aerostation till supper-time; and after being well entertained, I took leave of my very hospitable friends, and retired to my room, and wrote six letters to different people in Edinburgh, who I knew would be in great anxiety about my fate, considering the direction they had seen my balloon take.

These being sealed up, I immediately began to write this long epistle, with an intention to send it along with them; but it is near three o'clock in the morning; so that, though induced to begin it, by the pleasure of writing to one who has shared my glory, I am so much in want of sleep, that I find I must lay down my pen; but shall finish this on my arrival at Edinburgh. Good night, my dear friend. I hope my dreams will afford me, while asleep, some conversation with you on this subject.

Thursday evening, 7 o'clock.

I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that my very hospitable landlord is a most ingenious Gentleman, who has been several years in Italy, whom I became acquainted with at Kelso races. Our conversation was mostly in Italian; and at the Assembly Room, while others were dancing, we had a long conversation relative to Rome, Naples, &c. I had the highest opinion of his parts, though his name was unknown to me. His taste in horses is truly great. His six carriage-horses, in particular, for handsomeness, and being well-matched, are perhaps not to be equalled.

You will be surprised, my dear George, when I assure you, that I could not recollect him till supper-time; my ideas being so much distractred with different objects, that sometimes I cannot recollect the very person with whom I dined perhaps only the day before.

I arose at nine next morning, and went to breakfast; after which Mr Nisbet obliged me with a sight of his elegant garden, where there are many hot-houses; and, if I must tell the truth, it is the most complete I ever saw. I must say, that in the summer time, it will appear an Italian garden, as there are fruits of all kinds in abundance; and indeed it will be a great inducement to me to pay him a visit in that season.

At twelve o'clock, Sir David Kinloch, the gentleman whom I wished so much to see, with his son and daughter, and Major Mackay, came to invite me to his house, whither I attended them; and after being elegantly entertained at dinner and supper, I came to Edinburgh this morning, in company with Major Mackay. It is impossible to find terms sufficiently expressive of the politeness with which I was treated by this venerable gentleman, Sir David Kinloch, and his whole family. I shall only say, that the amiable Lady Cunliffe, his daughter, is a true imitatrix of his civilities, whence you may better understand the politeness with which I was treated, than from anything I can say on the subject.

Pray give my compliments to N. N. N. N. N. N.; and, in hopes of being with you in a few days, believe me to be,

Your sincere friend,

V. L.

P. S. I forgot to tell you, that the very generous inhabitants of this city had begun a subscription, to enable me to make another balloon. But I will return them my sincere thanks for it, as I am confident that the balloon will be found; but I cannot help acquainting you with all these transactions;—and likewise, that the people of Scotland are not only as well educated as the English, but have more feeling and generosity. I have opened a subscription for an account of all my voyages made in Scotland, which I am sure will afford some entertainment; and I have been honoured with the names of a greater number of the very first people here, than I had in England to my first publication; and as the names of all these, with the gentlemen in Cupar, Kelso, and Glasgow will be circulated in Edinburgh, I doubt not that I shall have a very considerable number.—I hope Mr Burke has almost finished the copper-plate; if not, I beg you will call upon him to push him on, as I am nearly ready for the press.

I thought I should have had the pleasure of spending the holidays with you in London, but it will now be out of my power. I must wait here to know the fate of my balloon, and put it in some better order than it will be when it comes to my hand. The transparent balloon I must especially wait for, which I wrote you was constructing, under my direction, by the girls of the Merchants' Hospital. It will be quite completed on Wednesday, and I will see it blown up before I leave Edinburgh. Indeed, it will be the most beautiful machine ever seen in the world, and will do great honour to the girls of the above mentioned Hospital;—the gores, in number 48, being so well joined, that you could hardly distinguish them, so that it seems to be cast out of one piece like glass.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL.

Hartford, Aug. 18.

THE Right Reverend Bishop Seabury has lately made a visit at Middletown, where he received every mark of attention and congratulation from that part of his diocese. During his stay in that city one priest and five deacons received ordination from his hands,—the first fruits of his labours as a Bishop, and the first episcopal ordinations ever conferred in America.

L O N D O N , Dec. 22.

The report of the day about St James's is, that the following changes and promotions are to take place in the great law departments—Lord Mansfield to retire from the King's Bench, and to be succeeded by Lord Loughborough; Mr. Buller to be appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Lord Chief Baron Skinner to retire upon a pension, and to be succeeded by Mr. Arden; Mr. Macdonald, to be Attorney-General and Chief Justice of Chester; Mr. Beaufort to be Solicitor General, and to succeed Mr. Macdonald as a Welsh Judge. But we do not hear who is to be the new Judge to succeed Mr. Buller as a puisne Justice of the King's Bench.

An express packet arrived on Monday from Holland, which has put the Cabinet into a visible state of fermentation, there having been a meeting of Ministers the same night, and another next day at noon, at the Secretary's office, after which one of the messengers was sent express to the King at Windsor.

It was yesterday rumoured that Mr Hailes, Secretary to the embassy at Paris, has been recalled. This arrangement is supposed to make room for Col. Gardner, who will be private Secretary to the Duke of Dorset; and Mr Stone will succeed Mr Hailes as Secretary to the embassy.

On Sunday last Col. Gardner set out for Paris.

It is rumoured that Lord Walsingham will be appointed Ambassador to the Court of Madrid.

A dispute between France and Turkey, which from the late account seems by no means unlikely to take place, would probably be of the utmost importance to the commerce of Great Britain, whose Minister, we are assured, is not only much esteemed by the leading characters in the Divan, but has been treated with particular marks of favour by the Grand Signior.

The French Court are now making a loan of 80 millions of livres. The subscriber of 1000 livres is to have a note bearing 5 per cent. reimbursable by way of lottery at the rate of a tenth of the gross sum each year, to commence in January 1787.

The bearer of the numbers drawn in the lottery shall have the option of receiving his reimbursement in cash, or in a life security, bearing 9 per cent. on one life, and 8 per cent. on two. He is to have the power of making his choice, and of naming the life or lives he may choose, any time within ten years, and he is to receive 5 per cent. until he has thus settled the annuity. The subscribers are also to have a ticket in a lottery, which is to be drawn each year, the prizes in which will be paid in cash, and which lottery shall contain, the first year, about a million of tickets, and every year after about 600,000.

Private letters from Vienna, dated Dec. 10, declare, that the rumour mentioned a short time since of a coolness prevailing between the Porte and the French Minister had been confirmed by various concurring advices. The offence taken by the Ottoman potentate, it is said, arose from an application having been made to him by the Court of Versailles to alienate for a valuable compensation part of Walachia and Moldavia on the north of the Danube, with some districts of Servia south of that vast river, to the Emperor of Germany.

Russia is at this moment playing a deep game with this country and with France, solicited on one hand by the French finally to conclude with them the treaty of commerce now on the tapis; and pressed on the other by the British Ministry to renew that which subsists between Russia and Great Britain, by which we are treated in Russia as the *Gens Amicissima*, and which is on the point of expiring; the Empress, like an able politician, is endeavouring to make this double negotiation turn to her own account, and probably will pronounce in favour, not of that nation to which she may be most partial, but of that which will offer her the best terms, and hold out the greatest commercial advantages to her subjects. Her treaty with us, which is near expiring, is certainly much more to our advantage than to hers; and therefore there is but little hope that she will consent to renew it, unless our Sovereign consents to oppose, as King of Great Britain, the German League, to which he has acceded in quality of Elector of Hanover. This is a preliminary upon which we can assure our readers she has absolutely insisted: our ministers are therefore greatly embarrassed how to act, knowing very well, that if they adhere to a treaty for the sake of Hanover, in which England is by no means interested, they shall become the more unpopular, as they will not only lose the benefit of a very valuable treaty with Russia, but also consent to see it transferred to the most formidable enemy of this country, France.

We are assured by a gentleman just returned from Newfoundland, that the French, who previous to the late war scarce employed five thousand seamen on that service, have since the peace increased them to the enormous amount of SIXTEEN THOUSAND; and so anxious are they to effect so beneficial an object, that their Government actually pay to the seamen who engage in this trade a bounty of near five pounds a man.

A revision is now making of the regulating treaties between Great-Britain and Holland during the reign of King Charles the first, relating to the Dutch vessels being permitted to fish on our coasts, on paying a small fine or toll, the practice being continued, but the fine become obsolete.

Letters from America by the Cartwright-packet, Captain Newham, which arrived at Falmouth on Friday, bring advice that Mrs Hayley and her friend Graham (formerly Mrs M'Aulay) were preparing to return to England, and may be expected in the course of next month.

Extract of a letter from Penzance, December 10.

" Friday last the Hawke sloop, Captain Veal, of St Ives, going out of that harbour, richly laden with tin and copper, was by the wind suddenly shifting to the N. W. drove on a rock, and in a short time dashed to pieces; the Captain and crew were saved by the bravery and activity of an Irishman on board, who lashed them all, seven in number, to a long rope, and swam on shore with the end of it. A poor woman from this town, with her infant, was drowned by the sea bursting through the cabin-windows."

No business done this day at Change.

E D I N B U R G H .

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 22.

" As you were informed in my last, it seems now to be pretty generally understood, that the Earl of Carlisle is to go to Madrid; and if the report of the day is to be credited, Lord Loughborough will have the King's Bench, though great interest has been made by Lord Bathurst for Judge Buller, the Earl of Mansfield being, it is said, at length prevailed upon to quit his high station upon a pension, and a proper provision for his nephew Lord Stormont, under the present administration. But the latter part seems to stand in want of confirmation.

" It is a fact, that an intercourse has lately been opened between Lord North and the ministry, and some go so far as to say, that terms have been mentioned by the noble Lord for himself and son, but that nothing has yet been concluded on. The opinion is, that it will not be easy to detach his Lordship from his party but upon conditions that will be thought too high for the Minister to comply with.

" The appointment of Colonel Gardner, who is made private Secretary to the Duke of Dorset, as Ambassador to the Court of France, is said to be owing to the particular recommendation of a certain great personage, who has hitherto been supposed to have cautiously avoided giving the least appearance of any interference in the line of politics, but who is now suspected to be veering about to the side of ministry, or abandoning all partiality whatever for any particular party.

" Nothing can more strongly mark the utter detestation in which the shop-tax is held in the metropolis, than the resentment shewn in the present annual election of Common Councilmen, against those members of it who opposed the shopkeepers memorial against it, scarcely one of them being returned for the year ensuing.

" The instability of patriotism, so recently proved by Mr Eden, will no doubt afford a wide field for the most pointed

sarcasms and reproach in the course of the debates likely to ensue the next session of Parliament. The professions of the Right Honourable Gentleman to the party he had attached himself to, had been remarkably strong, and his opposition to the present administration no less marked and striking. It was no longer ago than the last session, when Mr Henry Dundas complained of the rapidity of his speech, which rendered it a difficult matter, he said, to understand what fell from him, that the Right Honourable Gentleman got up, and used the following words: " I thank the learned Gentleman for his remark on the manner in which I am accustomed to deliver myself, and should be happy to receive his admonition, especially if he could teach me, how to make speaking here as useful to me as he has made it to himself; but which, I trust, my disposition will never be found to permit me to do."

Alexander Brodie, Esq; was, upon the 22d instant, elected Member of Parliament for the county of Nairn, in place of Captain Alexander Campbell, deceased.

Yesterday, being Christmas, the same was observed as a high festival by those of the Episcopal Communion. It is with pleasure we again mention the liberality of a Gentleman of the above persuasion, who annually bestows on the unhappy prisoners in the tolbooth a substantial dinner on Christmas day. Yesterday being Sunday, this day was observed as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices.

Winter has now seriously set in here. Since Friday the fall of snow has been pretty considerable, particularly last night and this morning, accompanied with a strong east wind. During last night, we had here likewise a great deal of lightning.

This morning a poor woman was found dead at Abbeyhill, supposed to have perished through the inclemency of the weather.

There are few places in winter more disagreeable than the Cross of Edinburgh, and yet the people of business prefer standing there in the cold and wet, rather than frequent an Exchange built at a very great expence by the city for their accommodation. This is the more extraordinary at this time, when one half of the street is broke up, and the other half so much taken up with carriages, that it is scarce possible for one to keep his station.

At Bristol and Liverpool, the merchants follow almost a similar practice. They have not the same accommodation as we have here; but go to the Exchanges of London, Dublin, Amsterdam, Hamburg, &c. you will find the utmost regularity amongst the merchants, who are to be found at 'Change hours, in their proper stations.

To effect this salutary regulation here, requires but a very little resolution and attention among our merchants, who will be much benefited by the measure. And now is the time to adopt it, when the streets are in such disorder.

We are happy to understand, that the above are the sentiments of a number of the principal citizens here, who have come to the resolution of using the Exchange in future for the purpose for which it was intended.

The new improvement of the street having made it necessary to remove the cross-well, and pillar used for the ancient cross, a new well and pillar have been erected a little farther east. This pillar, by an act of federant, and proclamation by the Magistrates, is now appointed to be the place for reading proclamations, appraisings, &c. in time coming. Many complaints were made of the clumsiness of the old wells: But the well and pillar now erected, though occupying less space than the former, discover neither taste in the design, or elegance in the execution; and seem altogether unworthy of being set up in the principal street of this metropolis.

The Juno, Captain Gavin, from Oporto with wine, arrived in Leith roads, on Saturday night, all well.

Captain Hunter is arrived at Leith from Hull with one half of the cargo of the Mary, Boyd.

The Resolution, —, from Copenhagen to Ostend, and the Friend's Advance, —, from Petersburgh to Bilboa, are lost on the Yarmouth coast.

The Generous Friends, Simpson, from Ostend to Shields, is on shore near Orfordness.

Saturday, a ship going out of Sunderland harbour, coal loaded, drove on the north fands; she was afterwards got off, but received so much damage, that she was obliged to unload.

We hear from Whitby, that several smuggling vessels have lately been upon the coast in that neighbourhood, and have landed great quantities of spirits near Staiths, Huntcliff, Saltburn, and other places in these parts, and, near the mouth of the river Tees, large quantities of unmanufactured tobacco have been run, with other goods of value; part of which has been seized by the revenue officers.

A new large reverberating light will be fixed at Harrington harbour, and lighted on the 2d of January next.

We are happy to inform the public, that the price of wheat falls in all the markets in the counties of Durham and York.

Some time ago Mary Ewing was imprisoned in the tolbooth of Glasgow, as guilty of having enticed John Leechman (a young boy of fifteen years of age) to steal from his master's printfield at Anderston, considerable quantities of linen and cotton goods, and of having refest these goods, knowing them to have been stolen: And on Wednesday sentence was pronounced against her, ordaining her to be detained in prison until Wednesday the 4th of January next; and, on that day, to be put on the tolbooth stair-head, there to stand from one to two o'clock afternoon, with her head uncovered, and a label upon her breast, with these words in legible characters, " For refesting Cloth stolen from a Printfield," and then to be banished the county of Lanark for life, under the certification, on her returning, of being whipped through that city, and of new banished. — Sentence also passed against Leechman, banishing him from the county for life, under the like certification.

The same day sentence was pronounced against Mary Reid, servant to a manufacturer in Glasgow, for having stolen yarn from her master, similar to the one passed against Mary Ewing.

The meeting-house in Middle-street, Boston, New England, in which the late Dr Mather used to preach, was advertised, in the Boston papers, to be sold at public vendue, on the last Thursday of October.

Extract of a letter from Cape Ann, Sept. 26.

" A ship this day arrived from Bilboa, and has brought a large Jack Ass, a present from his Catholic Majesty to General Washington, attended by a Spaniard to take care of him." *New York Gazetteer.*

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Philadelphia, dated Nov. 1.

" Trade here still continues in a miserable state; scarce any body in it that is not sinking money, each looking at the

point out a remedy; but no one seems competent to do so. They have begun in some of the New England states to lay heavy duties on British manufactures and vessels, which has been partially gone into by some of the Southern states, but this will only serve to throw the trade into those states which have not come into the measure.—We have had a bill from 10 to 16 per cent. lately laid on most articles in the shipping and stationary branches in this State."

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

1 R.
HEN a person sells any thing, the sale price must reproduce to the seller the expence of materials, charges of labour, and a living profit. If the sale price affords any sum over and above those three articles, it is such excess as can afford a fund for taxation. If the sale price of rum, over and above reproduction, yields to the distiller sixpence per gallon, in that case, a distiller can and ought to pay sixpence per gallon of excise. If he fraudulently evades this tax, he justly becomes an object of censure, and of legal severity. But if the law shall absurdly impose a tax of one shilling per gallon, the distiller cannot pay this tax, and the master of Excise knows that he cannot pay it. If there could be a tax on the part of the gauger, and the distiller, a sufficiency of discretion and moderation, it is conceivable in theory, that a possible tax of sixpence per gallon, and no more, might be imposed; and the impossible tax of one shilling per gallon would either be charged nor levied. The present distracted state of a distillery unhappily entitles me to say, that discretionary power on the part of the revenue officers, and moderation on the part of the distiller, exist not, and possibly cannot exist, in a degree sufficient to produce the desired effect, in a case where the law has imposed impracticable duties. One would think, that a distiller who had realised and retired, could inflict to the excess, which is the only fund of taxation. I could not refuse him a ribbon in return. When duties are impracticable, one of three things must happen a distiller;—he must smuggle, must starve, or stop. It is like placing meat and drink before a famished man, and telling him, if he touches either, he will be hanged. *Tollite barbarum morem.*

Edinburgh, 20th December 1785. NERVA.

To the Publisher of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,
Tis with much satisfaction I observe, from articles and advertisements in the different newspapers, that the country now in earnest upon the subject of the Distillery; and surely a more important subject can hardly attract our attention. It involves the most permanent, immediate, and extensive interests of the most valuable and respectable part of the community.

It is too often the bent of human ingenuity to stretch its views to the remote consequences of speculative evils, while the impending mischief diffuses itself unheeded over the country. When I first learned the real state of matters regarding our Distillery, I dreaded some such consequence. I feared that it might be viewed as an object, interesting only to a certain class of the Distillers themselves—a mere local dispute among manufacturers, which regarded chiefly their own particular views or profits. Yet I trusted to the good sense of my country; and the event has accordingly removed my apprehension. The landholders and farmers are aroused; and their discernment and substantial knowledge will soon lead to a view of the real magnitude of the occasion.

The Union held forth to Scotland an equal participation of trade, and unlimited communication of intercourse in manufacture over the island at large. For that object, the people of this country resigned all exclusive advantages, and lost a foreign trade, which, in proportion to the country, was gainful and extensive.

For a time we were allowed to taste the benefits we had purchased, and, of late years, not only the face of the country, but the ideas and sentiments of its inhabitants, have been wonderfully changed by a general spirit of improvement. Our attention was soon directed to agriculture and manufactures, those reciprocal aids and supports of each other; and we had proceeded with that vigour, which can be found only among a people whose uncontrolled genius and industry ensure to them the produce of their own exertions and improvements. Those mean and pernicious distinctions, between the trading and manufacturing interests of the different parts of the island, appeared to be lost in the united efforts of the whole. We had been accustomed to think with liberality, in proportion as we acted with freedom.

The oppressions now exercised, however, upon the Scotch Distillers, recall the unpleasant idea of these distinctions.—Those active and enterprising manufacturers, who have held out to the farmers and landholders, a ready and extensive market at home for grain and cattle; who have enabled the country to draw remittances from England, for an article which before drained us of part of the little money we had—those manufacturers are now oppressed exactly in proportion to their genius and industry.

Of this oppression, the Board of Excise in Scotland are (it is to be hoped) the reluctant instruments.

The executive powers of government, which are employed for the collection of the public revenue, ought surely to have no farther object than the proper exercise of that duty. This indeed they universally profess; but there are facts which speak a stronger and less equivocal language.

The exilee of a set of men in the city of London, who, in the eager and successful pursuit of wealth, suffer themselves to lose sight of that equitable and liberal principle which regulates every well-founded system of trade and manufacture, has been already announced to this country, and is sufficiently well known; I mean, those monopolizing Distillers, who have not been ashamed to assert in the face of Parliament, without the shadow or offer of evidence, that the Distillery can no where be carried on, with justice to Government, but in the City of London; and that, in particular, the Distillers of Scotland are a set of smuggling interlopers, who trespass on the rights of their neighbours, by passing their borders, and underselling the English in their own country.

Such partial, and it may now be said, unconstitutional language, has been listened to; for the political influence of these men weighs down the scale, and gives energy to their arguments. They call England, not Britain, their own country, when they wish to exclude us from their market; but it is Britain, when we come to contribute towards their debts, or the strength and support of the fleets and armies of the empire.

The language of the Scots Distillers has been becoming and liberal: "We desire no unequal and partial advantages or exemptions—We do not begrudge you, our English neighbours, the full scope of your industry. We are not jealous of the vast importation of goods from England into Scotland. It is fit that the course of trade should be free; and we can applaud those fair exertions, which in time we may imitate. Leave us, then, to enjoy, on our part, the full effect of our own improvements; and do not aim at what Scotland will never suffer, the overthrow of manufactures, which serve to mark the progress, and support the advances, of internal prosperity."

This has at least been the import of their reasoning; but, although it gave some check to the efforts of these monopolists, their end was in part answered. New methods of exaction and restriction were devised, which, it was thought, would certainly annihilate their northern rivals. In this, however, they were disappointed. The capital Distillers of Scotland, animated with the hope, that the justice and wisdom of their country would soon lead to a view of their real situation, still went on, with that persevering temper which a habit of industry and enterprise had given.

But there remained some additional means for reinforcing that strength, which had hitherto been in some degree resisted. In common with all other pernicious systems, the scheme, upon which the duties on the Distillers were to be levied, was complicated in its mode of execution: much therefore, was in the power of those officers, whose province it was to execute it, as oppression might be exercised in a thousand nameless shapes, under the colour of law and official vigilance.

That vigilance was, accordingly, soon displayed in all its vigour.—The whole corps of excisemen, expectants, and watchmen, were let loose at once upon the principal Distillers, and their property became but a sound. The particulars are well enumerated in the resolutions of the meeting lately held, which are drawn up, as I am certainly informed, without the smallest exaggeration; and I think the authors of them deserve thanks, for the striking and interesting picture they have exhibited. That picture might now be even heightened in the colouring; for since the resolutions were published, the capital Distillers have had additional watchmen (a sort of officers not known in England) quartered upon them, and there is no saying when their accumulating burdens may terminate. The poison hitherto administered, having not just yet proved fatal, a stronger prescription is applied.

Still it may be said, that these facts are not conclusive. Does it follow, that because the officers of excise are strictly watchful over the operations of the Distillers, the scope and intent of their orders are levelled at those Distillers, who rival the London monopolists, and are therefore the objects of their persecution?

I answer the question by two other facts, and leave the application to the public. 1. The oppressions, which are stated in those resolutions, are exercised upon such capital Distillers only as send goods to the English market; such as confine their business to home consumption, being at this moment encouraged and indulged. And, 2dly, Those capital Distillers, whose business it is to export spirits to England, and thereby turn the balance in favour of this country, must unavoidably, by the checks upon exportation, pay every fraction of the duties to Government, before they can send a drop of their spirits out of the country: evasions can only be practised by those who confine their business to the supply of the home consumption.

These are strange and unaccountable facts, upon any principle of human reasoning, if the sole object of the officers of the revenue is to render that revenue effectual, and if no partiality, no oppression, no fatal blow is meant towards those extensive and spirited manufacturers who are best deserving of their country, and for that very reason most formidable to their monopolizing neighbours.

The conclusion is inevitable, if the premises are true; and my information is such, that I challenge those who may think themselves concerned to dispute them.

It would be insulting to the landholders and farmers of Scotland to point out their strong and urgent interest in this general subject. The Distillery at large is one of the best supports of agriculture; but the capital Distillers, in particular, who are now the sole butts of oppression, hold forth this superior and peculiar advantage, that such grain as may, by means of the uncertainty of our seasons, have been so far spoiled as to be rendered unfit for malting, or wholesome food, can by them, and *them alone*, be manufactured into wholesome spirits, and find consequently a ready and profitable market. This is surely of itself, in this northern and changeable climate, a valuable benefit to the country.

But I must conclude, else I shall be hurried by my good wishes for a due support of what I think concerns the best interests, as well as the honour of my country, into a prolixity which of all things I meant to avoid. I am but a private individual; yet I am the tool of no party or particular set of men. I speak my mind from the impulse of those ideas, which impress me too strongly to admit of my silence. I wish to impress all invidious and oppressing distinctions and partialities rejected with indignation, and constitutionally resisted; for I am convinced, that national prosperity is by nothing so rapidly advanced, as by insuring to men of genius and enterprise, the just returns of their own labour, and thereby preserving, in full force, the natural spring and elasticity of national industry.

LUCIUS.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Dec 24. James and Ann, Miller, from Dundee, with barley; Peggy, Reid, from Montrose, with ditto; Jean, Cargill, from ditto, with ditto; Janet, Mearns, from ditto, with ditto and linens; Susannah, Adam, from Dundee, with barley; Elizabeth, Lanceman, from ditto, with ditto; Anna, Boyd, from ditto, with ditto;—25. Favourite, Bowman, from ditto, with ditto; Dolphin, Kid, from ditto and Riga, with fundries; Peggy, Wilson, from Cramond, with rod iron; Jean, Brown, from Leith, for Glasgow, with fundries; Three Friends, Crear, from Inverness, with aquavite; Ann, Brown, from Dundee, barley.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Dec. 26. Barbary of Leith, Ballingall, from Peterhead, with goods.

SAILED, Ketty, Conquhar, for Newcastle, with goods.

FARM IN BERWICK-SHIRE TO LET.

TO be LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday next.

The Farm of REDHALIE in the parish of Ayton, and shire of Berwick, consisting of about 200 English acres, all of a very rich arable soil. This farm is situated within a mile of the sea-port town of Eyemouth, where lime and other manure may be got at an early rate, and where there is a good market for corn. The greatest part of the farm is already inclosed and subdivided with thriving thorn hedges; and the remainder will be inclosed by the landlord or tenant, as parties may agree. There is a good dwelling-house, and set of offices on the farm.

Proposals in writing may be given in to William Mow writer, Gabriel's Road, Edinburgh, who will inform as to other particulars.

The whole of the purchase Money returned if drawn only & Prize of 20 l.

ALL the PRIZES, namely, the first drawn Ticket on the 1st, 4th, 7th, 10th, 13th, or the 16th day, or the last drawn Ticket on the last day, are entitled to 3000 l. each, according to the scheme of the present ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, which will begin drawing on the 6th of February 1786, are included in the following plan, whether a 20 l. or a 20,000 l. and continue for the whole time of the drawing, and will be paid on demand, without any discount or deduction.

FRIENDLY BENEFICIAL SOCIETY,

Held at No. 26. Cornhill,

BY HORNSBY AND COMPANY,

Who respectfully submit the following mode of subscribing to the present State Lottery.—The encouragement they have met with from a generous Public on every occasion, emboldens them to hope, that the present plan will meet with universal approbation, as it affords the greatest advantages that can possibly be given:

For ONE GUINEA only.	For HALF-A-GUINEA.
If a L. 20,000 to L. 1600	If a L. 20,000 to L. 800
10,000 to 800	10,000 to 400
5000 to 400	3000 to 200
2000 to 160	2000 to 80
1000 to 80	1000 to 40
500 to 40	500 to 20
100 to 10	100 to 5
50 to 5	50 to 2 10 <i>l.</i>
20 to 1 Guinea	20 to Half-a-Guinea

Being the whole of the purchase Money.

For SIX SHILLINGS (only) half the benefits will be paid as soon as drawn, agreeable to the Half-Guinea plan, and if only a 20*l.* Prize, the Six Shillings returned.

Capital Prizes paid by HORNSBY and COMPANY, viz. two of 20,000*l.* four of 10,000*l.* six of 5000*l.* eight of 2000*l.* fifteen of 1000*l.* forty of 500*l.* besides the 10,000*l.* in Cog's Museum Lottery, which prizes have been paid in full immediately.

N. B. Letters post paid duly answered.

Subscribers to this Society may have an account of their numbers sent to any part of the town or country, free of expence.

HORNSBY and COMPANY request their numerous Subscribers to the last Irish State Lottery, to return their certificates, and that a new one for the ensuing English State Lottery will be given gratis.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE,

Contiguous to the Tay.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th February 1786, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of BALTHAYOCK, GLENCARE, and OVERDURDIE, all contiguous (the remotest parts situated within six miles of Perth, and nigh to the Tay), either separately or jointly, as shall seem most agreeable to purchasers. They will naturally divide in the following lots:

I. The Lands of BALTHAYOCK, within four measured miles of Perth, holding of a subject; proven free rent, including 92 hens at 6*d.* each, 9 chickens at 3*d.* 8 bolts of meal, and 6 bolts 1 firkin 2 pecks bear, at 12*s.* per bolt, 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* 6*12ths.*

At twenty years purchase, L. 7837 11*s.* 4*12ths.*

Planted wood on said estate, being nigh 700 acres, inventoried and valued at 5957 7*s.* 9*12ths.*

From which deduce 420*l.* value of wood taken off this lot, and added to Glencarie, for its better accommodation,

Former upset, L. 13,374 18*s.* 10*12ths.*

But now reduced to, and to be exposed at L. 12,000 0*o.*

Printed copies of the inventory, measurement, and value of the whole wood, distinguishing every tree, will be got on applying to Mr Moir.

There is a good mansion-house on Balthayock, fit to accommodate a large family, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Tay and adjacent country, suitable offices, kitchen garden, two large orchards, well stocked with fruit trees, and in a dry and healthy situation. The lands are inclosed and subdivided with hedge rows of trees, and, exclusive of the wood, measure by a late survey 567 acres; the wood is in a very thriving state.

II. The lands and Barony of GLENCARE; free rent, including 16 bolts wheat at 18*s.* 6*d.* bolts barley, and 74 bolts oat meal, at 22*s.* 57*d.* capons, part at 8*d.* and part at 10*d.* and 102 hens, part at 5*d.* and part at 6*d.*; 476*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* 8*12ths.*; valued at twenty-five years purchase, including 761. 10*s.* 6*d.* value of planted wood, is 11,979 3*s.* 7*12ths.*

To which add 420*l.* value of wood taken off Balthayock, and added to this lot for its better accommodation,

Former upset, L. 12,599 3*s.* 7*12ths.*

But now reduced to, and to be exposed at L. 11,800 0*o.*

These lands, measuring 548 acres, hold of the Crown, are valued in the cens-books at 1400*l.* finely situated in the opening of the Carrie of Gowrie, in the parish of Kintaus, hard by the Tay, of an excellent soil, and all inclosed and subdivided with belts of planting. There is a very good house on the lands, occupied by a tenant; but if a purchaser shall chuse to build, a more beautiful and convenient situation and delightful prospects are not any where to be found.

III. The Lands of OVER DURDIE, in the parish of Kilspindie; free proven rent; converting 15 bolts oat meal at 22*s.* 72 hens at 5*d.* and 72 chickens at 3*d.* is 961. 8*s.* 1*d.* 8*12ths.*; valued at twenty-five years purchase, the former upset-price, is 240*l.* 3*s.* 8*12ths.*

But now reduced to, and to be exposed at L. 2200 0*o.*

These lands measure 295 acres, hold of the Crown, are valued at 167*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* connect with the said lands of Glencarie, are mostly inclosed, and capable of considerable improvement. They have an interest in the mair of Durdie, and, on a division, upwards of 120 acres of that mair will fall to them.

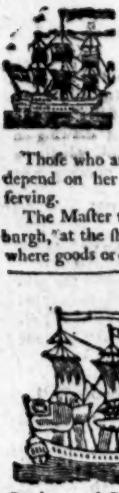
Total upset price, in one Lot, L. 16,000 0*o.*

All the lands, from the nature of the soil, their local situation, and other circumstances, are capable of improvement, and the proprietor has a right to the tithes of the whole.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Rois, depute clerk of Session.—For further particulars apply to John Moir writer to the signet, who will give inspection of the title-deeds, surveys, plant, schemes of improvement, and valuations, tacks, &c. and to Mr Patrick Miller, town-clerk of Perth.—The tenants will show the different farms.

TO be LET, for one or more years, as can be agreed upon, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th day of January 1786, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon.

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**FOR LONDON,
THE LADY HANNAH,**

C. H. KER, Master,

NOW lying in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and will sail on or before the 4th of January 1786.

The Lady Hannah is a fine new ship, built on purpose for the trade, and is neatly fitted for passengers.

Those who are pleased to favour this ship with goods or passage, may depend on her sailing exactly to her day advertised, wind and weather serving.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at the ship, or at William Ker and Company's, shore of Leith, where goods or orders will be carefully attended to.

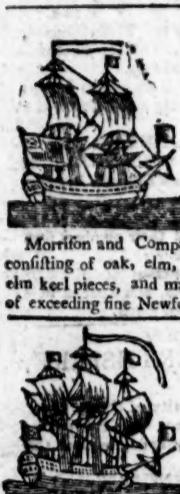
**FOR JAMAICA,
THE ELISABETH,**

JOHN FISH Master,

Will be clear to sail by the 20th January, and will deliver goods at Montagu Bay, Lucea, and Green Island.

The Elizabeth is a British built vessel, and particularly fitted up for the accommodation of passengers, having a large cabin, and several state rooms.

For freight or passage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co., Glasgow, or the master at Greenock.



**FOR HALIFAX,
THE BRIG MARY,**

(Burden about 160 Tons)

Will be ready to take on board goods at Greenock by the 1st of January, and will be clear to sail by the 10th of February next.

The Mary is a fine fast-sailing vessel, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to Alexander Morrison, Glasgow, or Morrison and Company, Greenock.

Morrison and Company have for sale a cargo of American Timber, consisting of oak, elm, beech, black birch, rock maple, a quantity of elm keel pieces, and mats from 15 to 20 inches thick; likewise a cargo of exceeding fine Newfoundland Cod Oil.



FOR JAMAICA,

The Ship MINERVA, ROBERT SPEIRS Master, now lying at Port Glasgow, ready to take goods on board for Kingston, Morant Bay, and Port Maria, will be clear to sail by the 25th day of December next.

For freight or passage apply to Robert McKay, Glasgow.

By Order of the Honourable

Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

THERE is to be exposed to public sale at the Customhouse of Port-Glasgow, upon Thursday 5th January 1786, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,
The following Goods lately condemned in the Court of Exchequer; quantities at appraisement as under mentioned:

1206 gallons rum; 2050½ gallons brandy; 1846½ gallons Geneva; 2569½ yards East India nankeen; nine yards black crapes; ten chests, containing 896 lbs. black tea; and the hull of the cutter Graafven Belgrave, burden about 250 tons, with the float-boat, tackle, and furniture. Only it is to be observed, that if the said vessel become the property, in whole or in part, of any of his Majesty's subjects, the same cannot be employed in trade in this kingdom, except in the cases excepted and provided for in the act 24th Geo. III. cap. 47.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the said customhouse on the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at custom-house hours.

NOTICE

To the DEBTORS and CREDITORS of the late JOHN MARSHALL Shoemaker in Potterrow, Edinburgh.

SUCH as are indebted to the late John Marshall, are requested to pay up their debts to Robert Ross Shoemaker in Potterrow, and nephew-in-law to the late John Marshall, who is appointed trustee, and is hereby authorized to receive and discharge the same, otherwise prosecutions will be immediately raised.—And all such as have demands against the said late John Marshall are desired to transmit exact notes of the same, and how constituted, to the said Robert Ross, that the same may be settled, intimating, that they who do not apply on or before the first of April 1786, will only have themselves to blame, if they are not satisfied in their respective claims.

Second Notice—First Term.

In the process of Ranking and Sale, Alexander McDougald, Auditors clerk in Exchequer, with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against ALEXANDER CALDER, writer in Edinburgh, only lawful son of the deceased Patrick Calder of Lynager, and all and sundry his Creditors,—the Lord Elkgrove, by interlocutor, of date 16th December 1785, nominated the Lord Ankerville of course to rank the said Creditors, and assigned the 1st day of February next, to all and sundry the Creditors, to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them, against the said deceased Patrick Calder or his estate; with certification as in a reduction and improbation; and that for the First Term: And appointed this notice thereof, so as the same may come to the knowledge of all concerned.

H. S. CALLENDER, Clerk.

THIRD NOTICE—FIRST TERM.

In the process of Ranking and Sale, at the instance of John Rait of Annistown, Esq; with concourse of his Majesty's Advocate, against WILLIAM GRAY, only son of the deceased John Gray of Baledgarno, and his Creditors, the Lord Braxford, Ordinary, by interlocutor, dated the 7th of December 1785, nominated Lord Hailes of course to be Ordinary to the Ranking of the said Creditors, and assigned the 20th day of January next, to the whole Creditors to produce all their claims, rights, and diligences competent to them respectively, against the bankrupt or his estate; and that for the First Term; with certification, as in a reduction and improbation. And ordained notice thereof to be inserted in the Caledonian Mercury and Edinburgh Evening Courant, once every week for three weeks successively, immediately after the date of said interlocutor, to the end it may come to the knowledge of all parties concerned.

R. C. ROSS, Clerk.

NOTICE TO CREDITOR.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of WILLIAM and JOHN DUNLOP, late merchants in Greenock, hereby intimate, That a slate of the bankrupt effects that have been converted into money, and a slate of the debts which have been proved and lodged with them, in terms of the late bankrupt law, are made out by the trustees, with a scheme of division of the free produce of the money so recovered, among the several creditors in these debts, which slate and scheme, together with a general slate of the bankrupt affairs, brought down to the 28th of October last, shall lie open for the inspection of the creditors or their agents, in the hands of Archibald Campbell, merchant in Greenock, one of the trustees, until the 28th day of January next, on which day, at 12 o'clock noon, a general meeting of the creditors is hereby required, within the house of John McKechnie, vintner in Greenock, to give such orders as may appear necessary for the future management, and to receive their first dividends.

A HOUSE in St David's Street.

To be SOLD, by public roup, in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th of January 1786, between five and six afternoon.

A HOUSE on the east side of South St David's Street, immediately beneath the Mews Lane, possessed by Mr Henderson architect, being the first story above the shops, consisting of five rooms, a back-closet, and other closets, a kitchen, with two cellars and water-pipe within the sunk area, and a variety of other conveniences. The house is completely finished, and neatly painted.

For further particulars, enquire at James Keay writer, Prince's Street, who has power to conclude a private bargain before the day of roup.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mr James Wyfe, vintner in Falkirk, upon Thursday the 9th day of February next, between the hours of twelve noon and one afternoon.

The Lands of THOMASTON and BANKNOCK,

which belonged to the deceased Thomas Heugh, merchant in Falkirk, lying in the parish of Denny, and sheriffdom of Stirling, in one, or in the following lots:

LOT I. That part of the lands of Thomaston possessed by Ro. Hanna.

LOT II. The Park of Thomaston, possessed by Charles Laing.

LOT III. The Lands of Banknock, possessed by Andrew Holie.

Particulars will be known by enquiring at Mr John Forrester at Braes, near Falkirk, or William Whyte, writer in Edinburgh, who will show the rental and title-deeds of the subjects.

FARMS IN TWEEDALE.

To be SOLD by public roup, in one or more lots, as agreeable to offerers, within John's Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 31st day of January 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The following FARMS, being parts of the estate of Kilbicho, lying in the parish of Kilbicho, and shire of Peebles.

I. MITCHELLHILL, possessed by Alexander Gibson. The present rent is 10s. with some kains and carriages; but the tenant is, by the tack, entitled to an allowance of 5l. yearly for lime, for the first five years only, which commenced in 1781. The valued rent of this farm is 219l. 18s. 10d. Scots, and it contains upwards of 800 acres.

II. BLENDING and RAW, possessed by John Tod, and the late Mr Tait minister. The present rent is 10s. 1s. 3d. with some kains and carriages; but the tenant is, by the tack, entitled to an allowance of 5l. yearly for lime, for the first five years only, which commenced in 1781. The valued rent is 209l. 10s. 7d. Scots, and the farm contains upwards of 700 acres.

III. CLEUGH, GOSSLANDS, and NEWMAINS, possessed by Archibald Plenderleath. The rent is 13s. 11s. Sterling; the valued rent is 28s. 7s. 7d. and these farms contain upwards of 700 acres.

All these Farms lie within a few miles of the market-town of Biggar, and are very improvable. They are held by feus of the Crown.

A plan may be seen, by applying to William Dick writer to the signet; and Robert Steel in Kilbicho Main will show the grounds.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE-SHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 1st day of March next, between five and six o'clock afternoon,

The extensive estates of DUNTRON, on Locherinan, and of OIB, on Lochween; lying about 15 miles south-west of Inverary, in the parishes of Kilmartine and North Knapdale, and shire of Argyle. The present free rent is upwards of 900l. Sterling, and still improvable; of which that of Oib is better than 200l. Sterling, and will be exposed separately in Lots, or together, as formerly advertised.

The tenants are thriving, the situation of the estate pleasant and convenient, the communication easy, the soil excellent, and the woods extensive and flourishing.

There is a commodious mansion-house with offices, pleasantly situated upon Locherinan, whence the Canal (an object now under the view of the Legislature) is intended to be executed across to Lochgilphead. The estate of Oib has also an excellent situation for a place of residence. A more complete and desirable property rarely appears in the market.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will show the rentals, plans, surveys, and title-deeds of the estates; at Duncan Campbell writer, Inverary, or Mr Alexander Ross, accomptant in Edinburgh; who will treat as to a private bargain. John Campbell, schoolmaster at Duntroun, will show the estate; and John Campbell at Tayloch, the estate of Oib.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th of January 1786, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

These Eleven Oxengates of the Lands of WESTOUN, which belonged to the late Daniel Telfer, Esq; and are part of the ten-merk land of Westoun, lying within the parish of Douglas and shire of Lanark. As also, the Two-Merk Land of old extent of PAMBRECK, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Auchencleek and shire of Ayr.

The lands of Westoun lie about a mile from the town of Douglas, in an agreeable country, and are adapted both for tillage and pasture. There are many excellent situations for a mansion-house and offices upon the estate, and the great road betwixt Edinburgh and Ayr runs through it. It is held feu of the family of Douglas for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 4l. 1s. 6d. after which there remains of free rent about 186l. Sterling, besides the produce of a coal mine that is presently working, but not included in the rental.

The lands of Pambreck are remarkable for the quality of their sheep. They are held feu of the Earl of Dumfries, and are at present let at the low rent of 27l. a-year; but a considerable rise is expected at the end of the present tack, as there is plenty of coal and lime upon this farm.

Mr Alexander Telfer, at Westoun, will show the lands and boundaries; and the rental and progress of wrights may be seen by applying to James Home clerk to the signet, to whom persons intending to purchase by private bargain may also apply any time before the day of sale.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Judicial Sale of Lands, County of Caithness.

To be SOLD within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th January 1786, between the hours of four and seven o'clock in the afternoon,

The following LANDS and ESTATE which belonged to the deceased George Sinclair of Stroock, either in whole, or in the two following lots, as officers shall incline,

Lot I. The Lands of WEDDERCLETT and UPPER and NETHER HAUSTERS, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parish of Wick and shire of Caithness.

The proven rent whereof, after all deductions, is 78l. 8s. 1d. 11-12ths Sterling; and the proven value of these lands, being twenty-one years purchase of said rents is 1645l. 3s. 1d. 5-12ths Sterling. These lands of Stroock and others held feu of Mr Sinclair of Barrock, for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 4l. 6s. 2d. Scots.

The whole of this estate lies at a distance of about only from two to three English miles from the royal burgh of Wick; and from the moles on this estate, which are inexhaustible, the inhabitants of that burgh are in a great measure supplied with peats for firing. The lands themselves are of very considerable extent, and are capable of great improvement; and there is a great appearance of finding lime-stone upon these lands.

The articles of sale, and title-deeds of the different lands, may be seen at the office of Mr Keith Dunbar, depute clerk of Session; and copies of the proven rental may be got from William Sinclair writer to the signet, to whom persons enquiring to be informed of further particulars may apply.

**JUDICIAL SALE
OF LANDS in the Shire of DUMFRIES.**

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of January 1786, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The remaining Lots of the Lands and others, which belonged to John Graham of Corrielaw.

LOT I. The Lands of Burnhead, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Tundergarth, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven free rent, after all deductions, is L. 21 : 2 : 0, and is to be set up at L. 600 Sterling.

This farm, which is situated upon the water of Milk, consists of about 130 acres, all arable and meadow, and mostly inclosed. It is capable of great improvement, being in the neighbourhood of limestone quarries.

LOT II. A DECRET of ADJUDICATION, at the instance of above John Graham, against John Carruthers of Bogside, adjudging the lands of Bogside, for payment of two accumulated sums, which amount with interest at Candlemas last, to 467l. 18s. Sterling, and which is to be set up at L. 120, Sterling.

The articles of sale, and progress, may be seen at the office of Mr Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Session; and further information will be applying to Mungo Dobie writer in Lockerby, factor upon the subjects.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

**SALE of the LANDS of DRYBURGH,
AND THE UPSET PRICE REDUCED.**

To be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th of January next, at one o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of DRYBURGH, and NETHER MAINS of BIMBERSIDE, lying in the parish of Mertoun, and county of Berwick, the free yearly rent whereof is about 280l. Sterling. This estate lies in a fine country, about eight miles above Kelso. The situation of it is deservedly thought to be among the most beautiful in Scotland, being almost surrounded by the river Tweed, and covered with fine old wood of all kinds, which is of considerable value. The property of the Old Abbey of Dryburgh belongs to the estate, which, next to Melrose, is the finest ruin of the kind in that country. There is a tolerable house upon the estate. There is very good salmon-fishing in the river Tweed; and the lands themselves, and neighbouring grounds afford every other country amusement in great perfection. The valued rent entitles the proprietor to a vote in the county.

For further particulars, apply to Archibald Tod, writer to the signet, who will show the rentals, &c. and to whom persons inclining to purchase by private bargains may also apply. Mr Finlayton, the farmer at Dryburgh, will show the grounds.

To be SOLD by public roup, in John's Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 1st day of February 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Dwelling-house, Garden, and Inclosure, at Jock's Lodge, a mile east from Edinburgh, on the north side of the road leading to Musselburgh. The house consists of a dining-room, servants room, kitchen, and closets, on the first floor; a small drawing-room, two bed-rooms, and bed-closet, on the second floor; and two large garrets fitted up for bed-rooms, and has variety of piaffes and other conveniences. There are upon the premises a stable, coach-house, byre, milk-houfe, and several other out-houses. The Park consists of little less than three acres, and is well laid out. The subject holds feu of a subject for payment of an yearly feu-duty of L. 7 : 7 : 11.

As also, that LODGING, back and fore, being the fourth story above the shops in that tenement of land called Bishop's Land, lying on the north of the High Street of Edinburgh, a little below the Bridge, with the Cellar and pertinents thereto belonging. The premises consist of a large dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, and bed-closet, to the street; three good bed-chambers backward; a kitchen and servants room, to which there is a separate entry; and two garrets, which enter by a stair within the house.

The subjects at Jock's Lodge will be shown by applying to any of the tenants there. The possessors of the house in Bishop's Land will show the same. And for